

Contributors in To-Day's Post-Dispatch:
WARD McALLISTER,
The Society Authority;
MAX O'RELL,
The Witty Frenchman, and
"IGNOTUS."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

VOL. 46, NO. 59.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894.—TEN PAGES.

[By Carrier 15¢ Per Week.]

WEATHER: Showers to-day or to-night.

Miss Emma Scholl
A Remarkable
St. Louis Girl—
Read the Reason Why

PRICE 2 CENTS.

LAST EDITION

SEEK DELAY.

An Effort Will Be Made to Secure a Continuance for Duestrow.

Judge Hirzel Notified Ten Days Ago That It Would Be Asked.

DUESTROW DONS A NEW SUIT TO WEAR AT THE TRIAL

He Has Made an Arrangement for Three Good Meals and Four Boxes Cigarettes Daily—Not Well Pleased With His Surroundings—The Town of Union Covered With Country People Who Have Come to Hear the Trial.

UNION, Mo., Sept. 17.—A big, powerful rooster began waking up this quaint old town at the peep of dawn this morning and the inhabitants had hardly got the sand washed out of their eyes when a stream of vehicles began pouring in from every high-way.

Half the farmers of Franklin County were in the streets and about the public square before Duestrow had eaten his breakfast, and this morning he brought several loads of people from St. Louis and intermediate villages. Landlord Baker, who has lived here as a boy and man for more than forty years, says there has not been such a commotion in Union since the town was bombarded with cannon balls at the time Price's Army raided the county, just thirty years ago, next week. The only other important event he can recall that brought such a flood of strange faces into the streets of Union was when Worrell was publicly hanged for the murder of Gordon in 1857. What was the only legal hanging in the history of Franklin County and thousands came to Union to witness it. Mr. Baker predicts that there will be a bigger crowd

morning in consultation with Col. J. C. Kiss' head, prosecuting attorney of Franklin County, who is to assist in bringing Duestrow under the shadow of the gallows' noose. It was nearly 11 o'clock when Judge Hirzel came into the court-room. He didn't look as neat as usual, for he got out of bed so early, and the train had been so late that he had no time to shave. He was wiping his hair with a handkerchief when his friends asked him what prospects there are for the Duestrow case coming to trial.

"I can't tell," he replied, "but I hear what sort of an argument the defense will make for a continuance. When I set the date of the trial I told both the state and defense that it would be necessary that they must then be prepared for trial. Ten days ago Gov. Johnson notified me that the Governor requires another trial to get ready. If the Governor continues his course someone he would never be ready, if he presents a strong argument I may be compelled to accept the continuance for the January term. My preference would be to go ahead with the case now and get it disposed of, but the time has come when the mounted bench and winked his eyes and

the trial is over."

THE GRAND-JURY IN COURT.

Sheriff Terry cried out that the court was open for business. The Grand-jury was brought in and sworn, and Judge Hirzel de-

clared the trial open.

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JOHN IRELAND

Most Interesting Figure in the Catholic Church of America.

The Progressive Archbishop of St. Paul Likened to Napoleon.

AMBITIOUS AND POWERFUL, HIS LIFE HAS BEEN STORMY.

Watchwords Given the Advanced Catholics of This "Country"—The Free School of America: Withered by the Hand Raised in Sign of Its Destruction—His First Great Work.

(The following strong pen picture of one of the most prominent figures in his church was prepared specially for the Post-Dispatch by an able writer thoroughly familiar with his subject.)

Carroll, Hughes, Spalding and England were notable men in their day. Newman and Manning claimed to have a share of public estimation during their lives, but in none of these Americans, John Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul, is less interesting than any of those dignitaries.

Too democratic to show the princely magnificence of the Cardinal of Carthage, too busy ever to acquire the literary finish of Newman, too active to wear the seer-like look of Manning, Archbishop Ireland is a cynosure of half this new world's eyes.

The future historian will likewise write much of the Archbishop of St. Paul, because he is one of the greatest American tribunes



Archbishop Ireland, of his age, and because he has helped largely to save his people by broadening out ecclesiastical policies more suited to other times and countries than ours. Students of Napoleonic literature find distinct analogies between the first consul of France and the archbishop of St. Paul. Like Napoleon, John Ireland is masterful in his methods; like Napoleon, he brooks no opposition; like Napoleon, he raises storm and tumult; like Napoleon he sucks other men's brains; like Napoleon he is, at best, apparently *non-*con*-catholics*. It has been said of him that he can pray with the fervor of avanaro, and with the solemnity of John Junyan; that he is ambitious even, one can see.

Ambition, strength and will are all with him. They confront you in his prominent chin and his large aquiline nose, they speak to you in his big, bushy form; they compel notice in his powerful stride, as he walks—or rather swings himself—towards you. They are conspicuous in every tone and gesture, even when he is most winning and persuasive.

In England if you see a man wearing a particularly bad hat, you may not be very much astir in taking it for granted that he is a great author or a Lord.

"Only a Lord could afford to wear such a hat," is quite a common saying over there. In this country, if you meet a priest attired in an exceptionally careless way, you may set him down, off-handed, as an archbishop. John Ireland does not differ in this small detail from other members of his caste and crew. The serious business of life, his mighty schemes and dreams, allow him little time to think of dress. Pope Leo is equally careless of such matters. Lord Salisbury is showy. Mr. Balfour is a very ill dressed

The ambition of the priests, however, is an ambition arising from a firm self-confidence, which says he is one of the best fitted for the advancement of Christianity in our day.

His life has been as long as a Pope's and as stormy as a statesman's. See him in one of his rare intervals of repose, when no thought is reflected in his rugged face, and you can

Burial Permit.

Louis H. Boehm, 30 yrs., 1874 Iowa st.; Ma-100.

Edward Bogen, 50 yrs., City Hospital humor.

Harry Brooks, 7 mos., 2200 Comte st.; debility.

J. C. Council, 2 mos., 2211 Locust st.; con-

gestion.

John Lay, 2 mos., 2100 Clapperton st.; miasma-

tic.

Van Arsdall, 20 yrs., 704 Locust st.; debility.

Wm. Johnson, 20 yrs., 704 Locust st.; debility.

John K. Johnson, 54 yrs., 2111 Locust st.; debility.

Louis Weisz, 8 mos., 1812 Carroll st.; miasma-

tic.

ATHS.

SILENT—On day, Sept. 16, 1894, at 12 p.m.,

William Miller, daughter of Mrs. Bridget

and sister of Mrs. Mamie Murray, Mrs.

in St. Peter, Mrs. Bridget Lehman and Mrs.

Miller.

Will take place Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 12 p.m.,

from family residence, 1806 Locust st.,

Death Street, at St. Peter's Church,

to Mount Olive Cemetery. Friends in-

terred.

rg (Pa.) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please

copy.

SONS—At residence, 2015 Cedar

Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Saturday, Sept. 17, 1894, at 12 p.m.,

George, son of W. J. and Metie

Woolsey, age 19 years 5

months and 3 days.

no notice of funeral will be given later.

copy (Ill.) papers please copy.

ATL—Sunday, Sept. 16, at 7:15 p.m.,

CHARLES A. WHITING, beloved son of Patrick J.

and Louis White, aged 15 years and 10 months.

Funeral from family residence, 1806 Locust

Street, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 2 p.m.

Friends are invited to attend.

WOODRUFF—At his residence, No. 14 East Dale

Street, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Friday, Sept.

14, 1894, at 3 o'clock p.m., Dr. JOSEPH M.

WOODRUFF, husband of Maria A. Woodruff, his

dear son, John, 20 yrs.,

and his wife, Maria, 18 yrs.,

of Philadelphia and Newark (N. J.)

papers please copy.

Expire Post-Office Terms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The terms

between twenty and twenty-five post-

offices will expire during next month,

unless re-expired on Oct. 1, but it is probable that

the expiration will be delayed to

the first of October, when the new

postage rates will be in effect.

The increase of postage, that the au-

thorization of the Postmaster General

and the rights of American

citizens to be made secondary to

the interests of foreign citizens, has

gained its power. Few complete proofs

because the issues are more complicated, but

not fail to notice the marks of a belligerent life upon him.

WATCHWORDS OF PROGRESS.

He supplies watchwords to the advanced

Catholics of this country. Not mere

boaster, like the phrases of Benjamin Disraeli, but earnest, original, and bold.

Beaconsfield phrases, "plundering and

blundering," "peas with bones," "in-

cessant," "the world is practising about

protozoa," "young women unconsciously

practising about protozoa," can say

anything original, original.

He left the schools of his Bishops

and the seminaries in which he had

been educated, but he had not

been educated in the schools of the

United States, he had not been

educated in the schools of the United

States, he had not been educated in

the schools of the United States.

When he apostrophized our system of

education and said, "The free school of America,

the school of the people, do we have

not all to notice the marks of a belligerent

life upon him.

been the victory of Archbishop Ireland on the school question.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

On July 16, 1886, the Archbishop of St. Paul

tried a speech entitled, "State Schools and

Private Schools," before the members of the

National Educational Association. This was

the opening shot of the war on the school

question, the schools of which have not yet

been fully decided upon, and he emphasized

the necessity of religious training. He left

upon the minds of his hearers the impression

that the school question was the most impor-

tant question in the United States.

But Archbishop Ireland's watchwords kindled antag-

nostic fire in the hearts of all.

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PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President

TERMS.

Copy, from Newboys..... 5 Cents
Sunday, from Newboys..... 5 Cents
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and
Sunday morning..... 60 Cents
Three months..... 20 Cents
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and
Sunday morning..... 60 Cents
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All business or news items or telegrams should
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335 Olive St.

POSTAGE.

Entered in the Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo., as Sec-
ond-class matter.
DOMESTIC. For Copy.
Eight to sixteen pages..... 2 Cents
Eighteen to thirty-two pages..... 3 Cents
FOREIGN.

Editorial Room..... 1 Cent
10 to 15 Pages..... 1 Cent
16 to 20 Pages..... 2 Cents
Sunday..... 3 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBER.

Editorial Room..... 4085
Business Office..... 4094New York Bureau, Room 85, Palms Building,
Max H. Fisher, Manager.

MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1894.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA—"The Amazon,"
Grand Opera—"The Rock Number,"
MADAME—Circusland's Minstrels.
FOLK'S—Contestants show.
MOON GARDEN—Vanderbilt.
STANDARD—Ries & Barton's Comedians.
HAVEN'S—"Temptation of Money,"
MATINEES TO-MORROW.
STANDARD—Ries & Barton's Comedians.

MR. OLNEY ought to sit down on the
Tack Trust, but he will not.

CANDIDATE SETTLE's confession was not
all in vain. He carried his own county.

BRIBERS and bribees should not fall to
carefully scan the corrupt practices act
before they make any ventures.

WHY don't the potato planters get to-
gether and declare that they will vote with
any party that will promise them a
bounty?

COL. BRECKINRIDGE's machine could
not make enough votes to nominate him,
but he hopes to win out on its counting
qualities.

SO PLEASANT a gentleman as Mr. Mor-
ton, with so large a bar', ought to be ir-
resistible in a State Convention. He may
even have attractions for impecunious
voters when the election is on.

THE INSIDIOUS nature of the free pass
will be better understood when it is
known that even Populist officials have
been using it. If a Pop cannot resist the
temper, who is to be regarded as safer?

MANUFACTURER TOM JOHNSON has been
re-nominated for Congress. Mr. Johnson
is the man who gave away the steel snap
in one of his speeches, and since then Mr.
Carnegie has declared that protection is
not necessary in the United States.

CAN it be possible that Thomas Reed's
majority was not 10,000, as at first re-
ported, and that it is smaller than that
of either Dingley or Boutelle? No doubt
Mr. McKinley believes that it is.

THE presence of the ladies in the Ken-
tucky primary electioneering is said to
have had much to do with preventing
fights. Susan Anthony will not be slow to
use this fact in her efforts to prove that
women should take part in all elections.

EDWARD ROSEWATER charges that can-
didate Major, who is running for Gov-
ernor in Nebraska, had to stay away from
Washington ten years to avoid arrest for
fraudulent practices. But Candidate
Major need not feel discouraged. Wasn't
Jackson's Jackson elected in Iowa?

THEY can be no doubt that the Secre-
tary of the Treasury is earning his salary
just now. The work of interpreting new
tariff bills has always borne hard on the
Treasury Department. Tariff and trouble
are synonymous. Nothing is more costly
than interference with natural commercial
laws.

THAT two good old deacons should have
had a scrapping match at church on the
Lord's day because they held different
opinions as to the moral nature of Col.
Kinridge is greatly to be regretted. It
shows, however, that honest men differ
in regard to what seems per-
fectly plain to most people.

MAN FARWELL of Chicago has
been charged with "anarchy," but
"The Assessor never slips a cog
in his personal property and
in securities, and the Assessor's
him to be a poor man nearly in
the income tax is unjust and

Most Fassett is making a
strik at Mr. Platt's ex-Vice-
other ambitious gentleman
me, Mr. Algernon Sidney
a huckleberry farmer,
quiet and submitting
This submissives Fass-
warded with the lie-
but it is not likely

M says that "many of
veterans are
their little pensions
This is the mercies
no veterans in to be

taken away. The assistant possibility is
that Congressmen, in order to catch votes,
will endeavor to get pensions for men who
never smell powder.

THE people themselves must take the
blame for the bad legislation which may
slip through the House of Representatives
when a mere quorum of members is
present. The record of every Congress-
man's absence from his post should be
scrupulously kept and posted all over his
district, and the statesman who does not
attend strictly to his business should be
promptly retired. A considerable number
of Congressmen cheat Uncle Samual at
every session and draw pay for services
never performed.

FIRST CHOICE.

The readers of yesterday's SUNDAY
Post-DISPATCH not only enjoyed the hu-
morous and artistic features of the first
newspaper cover in colors issued in the
West, but they had the benefit of more il-
lustrations and reading matter of a bright
and attractive quality than any other local
paper contained.

THE SUNDAY Post-DISPATCH was the
only St. Louis newspaper which had a
staff correspondent in the Ashland Dis-
trict and hence our account of the absorb-
ingly interesting contest there was unequalled. Every feature of it
was thoroughly covered. Among other
exclusive features were Explore Cook's
own report of his Arctic expedition and
the loss of the Miranda, an illustrated de-
scription of the Chicago drainage canal,
the movement toward reform in funerals,
and many others of great interest.

The list of special features was un-
equalled in variety of topics, brightness of
treatment and profusion of illustrations.
We challenge comparison in every depart-
ment with all competitors.

With a war between China and Japan to
create an increased demand for our silver,
and with our gold mines showing an out-
put increased to over \$42,000,000 during
the last fiscal year, and new mines promising to
soon make our gold mines more productive for
some years to come than our silver mines,
we are in a fair way to arrange the coinage
question on a parity basis without difficulty or disturbance,
and have sound money more plen-
tiful than at any former period in
the history of the country. With the
tariff question out of the way for three years at least, and a
supply of gold forthcoming greater than
the placer mining days in California
and Australia, we are surely entering upon
a new era of business activity.

THE REPUBLICANS are taking great inter-
est in the choice of a Democratic candi-
date for Congress in the Eleventh Dis-
trict—much more, apparently, than the
Democrats.

Judging from the material which the
local Republican organ prints and the
utterances of local Republican leaders, the
chief object of Republican agitation is to
clip Congressman O'Neill's resolution
not to run again and to convince
Democrats that Mr. O'Neill ought
not to be allowed to run.

THE INSINUATION that Grover Cleveland is
envious of the St. Louis man whom the Hoo-
Hoo have just made Grand Snark of the
Universe may do the President injustice.
Mr. Wilson has just declared that Mr. Cleve-
land has no intention of seeking a third
term, and to be Grand Snark he would first
have to join the order of the Black Cat.

It is natural that the Republicans should
clamor for the side-tracking of O'Neill.
The record of five victories, some of them
won over the combined opposition of the
Democratic machine leaders and the Repub-
licans with unlimited boodle back
of them is a man whom the Republicans
would spare no effort to sidetrack. The
fact that his connection with the arbitration
law has been brought out so prominently
makes them all the more anxious
to get him out of the way.

EDWARD ROSEWATER charges that can-
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JOY IN JAPAN.

Decisive Victory in Korea Over Mongolian Troops.

How the Chinese Utilized Their Old Defense at Ping Yang.

HEAVY AND CONTINUED CANNONADING ON BOTH SIDES.

Concealed Rifle Fire of the Mikado's Infantry—Bloody Execution of the Feng San Column—The Weak Spot in the Rear—Cut Down and Bayoneted—Triumph Brilliant and Complete.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Seoul dated yesterday says that during the evening of Thursday last a Japanese column from Feng San made a reconnaissance in force, during the fire of the Chinese forts and ascertained accurately their disposition. This done the Japanese fell back in good order with little loss.

On Friday night, the dispatch says, all the Japanese forces were in position for a combined attack. Gensan column was the day before reinforced the day before by a detachment of marines and blue jacket from the fleet stationed at the mouth of the Ta-Yung River.

The Chinese utilized their old defenses at Ping Yang and had thrown up new works, with the result that their position was exceptionally strong.

CANNONADING AT DAYBREAK.

Trained Nurses Dispatched from Tokio to the Seoul Hospital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—Advices received in this city from Corea state that a corps of trained nurses have been dispatched from the Tokio Training School to the hospital at Seoul. Through all Japan the women have caught the war fever, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

A number of ladies of rank have offered to go to the seat of war as volunteer nurses, and others have even offered to raise a corps of female warriors—an offer not so farfetched as it sounds, for the Japanese ladies of good family are taught the use of the sword and halberd, and many of them are expert with these weapons.

Few unbroken bands of Chinese troops may continue a guerrilla warfare for some time to come; but until the Chinese bring in the reinforcements from Corea the country will remain in undivided possession of Japan. And, in view of previous reports received as to the terrible punishment to be inflicted in North Corea under impossibility of moving guns and supplies southward, it is not likely that the Chinese will bring in the reinforcements from Corea during the present month.

The Chinese lines, which are still in the rear, did not develop any material advantage during the day, although the Japanese gained some in the position.

Finally the Chinese were surrounded at night when the attack upon the enemy was opened.

CONTINUOUS FIRING.

The firing was continued at intervals throughout the night. In the meantime the two flanking columns of Japanese drew a cordon around the Chinese troops and at 3 o'clock in the morning the Japanese attack was delivered simultaneously and admirably.

The Chinese lines, which are still in the rear, in front of the attack in the rear, and the Chinese, utterly unsuspecting of the Japanese attack from that quarter, were taken completely by surprise, became panic-stricken, and were cut down and bayoneted by the Japanese.

SAFETY IN FLIGHT.

So well was the attack designed that the Chinese were surrounded at every point and eventually sought safety in flight.

Defending the entrenchment, however, were some of Vice-roy Li Hung Chang's picked troops, and the Chinese. These soldiers were determined to stand to the last and were cut down to a man.

The Pung San column, swarming over the dead, cut off the rear of the Chinese, and completed the rout of the latter's position was captured by the troops of the Mando.

Some of the manner in which the Japanese attack was delivered may be judged from the fact that one-half an hour after the first appearance of the Chinese, the strongly defended position of Ping Yang was in the hands of the Japanese, troops. It is believed that the Chinese at Ping Yang were defended by 20,000 Chinese, of whom only a few succeeded in escaping. The Japanese victory was complete, and an immense amount of provisions, arms, ammunition and other stores, addition to hundreds of flags, were captured by the Japanese, and the country was to be closed.

The Japanese attack was delivered by the Chinese, and the Chinese, and the latter were with few exceptions, cut down and bayoneted as soon as the Japanese overran them.

So far as the active operations of the Chinese in Corea are concerned the war is practically over, and the time to come, and the main land forces of Corea may be said to be completely in the hands of the Japanese.

CHINAS' PRISONERS.

Among the Chinese prisoners taken prisoners was Gen. Tso Fonk Wai, the commanding-in-chief of the Manchurian army, who fought desperately for his last, and who only yielded when he was badly wounded.

The Japanese loss was trifling compared with that of the Chinese, only thirty Japanese were killed and 250 wounded. Eleven Japanese were killed and 110 wounded. The Japanese loss was incurred during the first day's fighting. The loss of the Chinese in the night attack was very small, due to the fact that the Chinese, taken by surprise, became panic-stricken, threw away their guns and fled, thus throwing into the hands of the Japanese, which otherwise might have been captured to make a better stand.

The Chinese, who in this dispatch was sent, were in active pursuit of the Japanese, and as all of the latter were with few exceptions cut down and bayoneted as soon as the Japanese overran them.

So far as the active operations of the Chinese in Corea are concerned the war is practically over, and the time to come, and the main land forces of Corea may be said to be completely in the hands of the Japanese.

FROM THE WAR.

The Story a New York Doctor Tells of Corean Hostilities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—Dr. J. A. Scott of New York who for the past two years has been in charge of the hospital attached to the Methodist Mission in Tien Tsin, China, arrived on the steamer Oceanic. He tells an interesting story of the hostilities in the Orient, though he is inclined to look with disfavor on the cause of the Japanese, and characterizes their much-advertised modern civilization as nothing more real or substantial than veneering. "If China can stand off the Japanese until the middle of October, there will be no question as to the outcome of the war," he said. "China will have an overwhelming victory. If, on the other hand, Japan forces the fight and lands 200,000 troops in Corea without the loss of time, there is every reason to suppose that the odds will be in favor of the Japanese."

"The reason for this is explained simply. This is the rainy season in the northern provinces of China. The roads are flooded, and China cannot transport men and supplies. The canals are swollen by rain, but there is a marsh of 1,000 miles to Corea. That will take two months. If China can hold out, she will get her troops into Corea. The victory is hers. The Japanese would be overwhelmed by the strength of the premeditated bombard-

ment of Tien Tsin. Dr. Scott said that the fortifications at any place in China and the Japanese will never be able to effect an assault."

"Tien Tsin is thirty miles up the river Pei Ho, and the river is very shallow, so that no vessel can come up the river far up the stream. In the first place the Japanese war vessels cannot get over the bar, and the merchant vessels have to load their ships on rollers, turn them over the bar and take advantage of the highest tide to get over it, not of a safe experience for the Japanese to pass. Again, there is a line of fortresses to pass over the miles of marsh that line the river below Tien Tsin. The river is perfectly protected with forts. The city is perfectly safe."

DECISIVE TRIUMPH.

Official Intelligence of Japanese Victory Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation announcing that a general engagement between the Japanese and Chinese forces took place at Ping Yang near the northern frontier of Corea on the 15th inst. and resulted in a decisive victory for the Japanese. The officials of the Legation expect to receive full details of the battle in the next few days. This is the first official intelligence received by the Legation in regard to the fighting in North Corea, concerning which there have been so many rumors. This is of course of the greatest importance since it contains the only authorized statement of what has really occurred in Northern Corea.

FINE FIGHTERS.

The High Opinion Lieutenant-Commander of the Fleet Has of the Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—Lieutenant-commander H. S. Lombard, who took the newly made Japanese gunboat, Yesso, from Massachusetts to Japan, and was afterward military instructor in the Japanese Navy, is in this city. He was in every naval battle in the late war except that of Mobile Bay.

After that he served in the Taiping war in China with Gordon, Wood and Gurne. Afterwards he entered the Japanese service, and now he is on his way home to Portland. He has a high opinion of the Japanese as fighters, but he says the Chinese are almost worthless unless led by good officers.

WALRINE WOMEN.

Trained Nurses Dispatched from Tokio to the Seoul Hospital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—Advices received in this city from Corea state that a corps of trained nurses have been dispatched from the Tokio Training School to the hospital at Seoul. Through all Japan the women have caught the war fever, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

A number of ladies of rank have offered to go to the seat of war as volunteer nurses, and others have even offered to raise a corps of female warriors—an offer not so farfetched as it sounds, for the Japanese ladies of good family are taught the use of the sword and halberd, and many of them are expert with these weapons.

JUDGE PRIEST.

Fine Fighting.

In his opinion Judge Hallett states the three claims made by the Adams company in its letters patent, which were granted June 24, 1884. They cover in an electric motor, the combination with the axle which carries the driven wheels, the axle boxes or bearings, and a frame secured to or formed in one, with said boxes or bearings, whose armature is mounted to revolve on said axle; also the driven wheels, their axle and axle boxes or bearings and the supporting frame, together with other combinations set forth.

He then says: "None of the elements of the combination are new, but the combination of the application of the motor and its several parts, the car, the axle-boxes, the frame supporting the motor and other things mentioned in the claims were in use at and before that time. The form of some of the elements was changed in the Adams combination, but it is clear that these were new at that time, and the arrangement of the several parts with reference each to the other is not regarded as of any value."

"Whatever power may be used to drive the motor, it is to be applied to the axle, so that such may rise and fall independently of the other has long been in common use. If, therefore, we take the claim as it is, it is not new, but it is not new in the combination mentioned in the claims. The combination of the motor and the frame was adopted, but by whom is not clear. However, for some cause the business was discontinued. But with the success of the Edison and Flaneu plane, an articulate connection was made in a modern invention. Articulate connection between the axles has been used from the earliest times in the common industry, and in some other vehicles of four wheels. Several patents in which an effort was made to apply steam power to ordinary wagons are in evidence, showing this connection in case of steam or another."

"The opinion then reviews the claims and draws the following conclusions: 'If we take the field supporting frame to be an element of the combination, then the claim is adopted and used by respondent there seems to be but one feature in which it differs substantially from the frame of the Bakers' and 'Farnell' cars, and that is the manner in which the latter the motor is carried on the truck frame, which is attached to both axles of the car; in the former the motor is carried on the frame, and the truck frame is a single unit, and only a spring connection through the truck frame with the other axle. The change thus made from a fixed truck frame to a truck frame with two axles of the vehicle in the Edison and Flaneu plane to an articulate connection as in a combination of modern invention is not in my judgment a modern invention. Articulate connection between the axles has been used from the earliest times in the common industry, and in some other vehicles of four wheels. Several patents in which an effort was made to apply steam power to ordinary wagons are in evidence, showing this connection in case of steam or another.'

"Upon the examination of the record and the very able arguments of counsel, I am not convinced of the merits of the patent."

ADAMS LOSES.

Judge Hallett's Decision in the Electric Railway Motor Case.

He Fails to Find Merit in Adams' Patent.

THE MOTOR AND ITS SEVERAL PARTS USED LONG AGO.

In 1886 Edison Had a Similar One in Menlo Park—Prior English Patents Also Covered the Same Ground—The Application of the Motor Not a Modern Invention—Dr. Adams Will Appeal.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, the case of the Adams Electric Co. against the Lindell Railway Co. was decided in favor of the defendant. The suit involved millions of dollars, and the issue was the validity of several inventions of electric motor devices as applied to street cars.

The Lindell Railway Co. was the nominal defendant. The real defendant was the General Electric Co., the multi-millionaire trust, from which the Lindell Railway Co. purchased its motors under a guarantee of protection against suits. The reading of the opinion by Judge Priest was his first act as a Federal jurist. Judge Hallett of Denver, Colo., tried the case, and wrote the opinion.

In the main mesh. Then Edison mounted a motor on a frame beneath the car and transmitted the power to the wheels by means of a belt. The belt had been interwoven with the mesh between the wheels and the rest of the car, causing the system to rank among the failures of the time. Numerous inventions followed, and many attempts were made to devise an electric engine which would haul coaches. It soon became apparent that the motor must be part of the coach. Dr. Adams tried to overcome all difficulties by fastening the armature to the truck so that the wheels would turn in whatever direction would give a similar motion to the motor and thus preserve the relationship between them. The truck must be part of the coach.

The opinion then reviews the claims and draws the following conclusions: 'If we take the field supporting frame to be an element of the combination, then the claim is adopted and used by respondent there seems to be but one feature in which it differs substantially from the frame of the Bakers' and 'Farnell' cars, and that is the manner in which the latter the motor is carried on the truck frame, which is attached to both axles of the car; in the former the motor is carried on the frame, and the truck frame is a single unit, and only a spring connection through the truck frame with the other axle. The change thus made from a fixed truck frame to a truck frame with two axles of the vehicle in the Edison and Flaneu plane to an articulate connection as in a combination of modern invention is not in my judgment a modern invention. Articulate connection between the axles has been used from the earliest times in the common industry, and in some other vehicles of four wheels. Several patents in which an effort was made to apply steam power to ordinary wagons are in evidence, showing this connection in case of steam or another.'

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WAS CRYING.

Young Woman Ed Bastian Met at 1:30 A. M.

She Claimed a Young Man Had Attempted Her Ruin.

MADE HER WALK HOME WHEN SHE REFUSED TO SUBMIT.

The Saloon-keeper to whom she appealed drove her to a Street-Carred Placed Her on It—She Said Her Name Was Rosa.

White Officer Edward Toomey of the Fifth District was passing Connelly's saloon, 800 Manchester road, about a o'clock this morning, the night before, when John Lang, told him that about 2 o'clock a man stating that he was a passenger in a saloon on Franklin avenue and Wash street, had driven up in a buggy with two women and told him that he had picked up one of the women while driving along by Tower Grove Park at 1:30 o'clock this morning. She was quite a child, he said, and had told him that a young man with whom she had been out riding had made her walk home because she had refused to submit to his wishes and jumped out of the buggy when he attempted to assault her. He ordered Sergeant Fiorio of the Third District to go to the Fountain Saloon and investigate. The proprietor, Ed Bastian, admitted being the man in the buggy and told the following story:

SAUOON-KEEPER BASTIAN'S STORY.

"I was down in Carondelet yesterday," said he, "when I was riding with a friend, and I came across Grand Avenue intending to drive home to Mary Holstein, the young lady who was with me, to her home, 1700 Whittier street, before going home. It was about 1:30 when we were just passed the corner of the street, and I suddenly heard a cry of distress. Looking around I saw a young girl standing in the middle of the street, and I stopped to inquire what she had on that her name was Rosa something—I forgot her last name—and that she had gone out riding with the evening paper. I stopped to help her out of the buggy and told her to walk home. She walked on until she met us. We took her home to her mother's, on the corner of Leonard and Laclede's avenues, where I put her on an owl car. She said she would ride down to Broadway and take a car home."

THE GIRL'S ADDRESS.

Bastian, Fiorio went to see Miss Holstein's home, and that young lady corroborated everything Bastian had said. She also said the girl had told her she lived at 3503 South Berg.

Berg, Mametti called there this morning. There is a butcher shop at the above number, which is the residence. Mametti said he had seen the girl. Up stairs lives a lady named Mrs. Hauch, who has a daughter, Rosa. Neither were home, but the police could not learn anything. His neighbors said she had been out driving.

This afternoon a young lady friend of hers said that it was Rosa. She saw Miss Rosa when she was riding last night and also her mother. She was very nervous and she came back early and was with the party who took her out.

A POISONED WIFE.

The Charge on Which a Tennessee Farmer Was Arrested.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17.—Jeff Kemper, a prominent farmer of this country, was arrested on a warrant charging him with poisoning his wife. Mrs. Kemper died suddenly last Thursday night. Her symptoms were those of strichnine poisoning and it has been shown that Kemper had purchased strichnine. Kemper is alleged to have kept a negro mistress.

STABBED IN THE STOMACH.

Results of Dennis Hardy's Difficulty With William L. Blanton.

Dennis Hardy, residing at No. 2818 Wash street, became engaged in a difficulty in the alley in the rear of his residence with William L. Blanton, colored, about 7:30 o'clock last night, and Hardy was stabbed just above the stomach, receiving a severe cut. Dr. Grundman of Jefferson Avenue and Wash street dressed the injury and pronounced it not dangerous. The colored man is a tenant for the Andrews & Robin Feed Co. at 216 Washington avenue and lives in the rear of 200 Franklin avenue.

MADE THINGS LIVELY.

Noah Pritchard Corralled and Landed in Judge Paxson's Court.

Noah Pritchard got drunk Saturday and went up the table crockery and hardware and was proceeding to demolish the furniture when his wife, Mrs. Mary, came in. She arrested him. He was laid in jail by Judge Paxson this morning. Pritchard applied to Assistant Prosecutor, Attorney General, for a summons against Saloon-keeper Dahlke of 5741 Easton Avenue, who she said had persisted in selling beer to her. She also said that she had a revolver with which her life was endangered. Multifield referred her to Excise Commissioner Bell.

Additional Mail Service.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 17.—Additional mail facilities are provided for in general offices issued by Acting Postmaster-General Jones, establishing a sub-station of the post office at the Kansas City station of the (O.) Post-office. The latter will have money-order and registry facilities and for the time being, in view of the discontinuance of the Kansas City station will be known as Station G. The changes take effect Oct. 1.

New Missouri Corporations.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—Secretary of State Lester to-day issued certain certificates of incorporation to the following companies: St. Louis Paints Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, capital stock \$100,000; Corporators, Ben Subers, Jr., with wife, the late Mrs. Lester, are the house to St. Louis, capital \$100,000; Incorporators, John W. Harrison, Chas. L. Freeman, and David I. Field. The Kansas Cityaving Co., Kansas City, capital \$50,000.

ABOUT TOWN.

ROBERT A. TAYLOR, ARMY WRESTLING.—Mr. Frank Hohn of 4431 Chestnut street, has told the police that while at the turning home yesterday morning in company with his son, he was attacked by a negro who, they tried to drag him into a yard in the rear of 2046 Market street. He screamed and the negro

THOSE COMMITTEES.

BEST IN AMERICA.

Presbyterian Ministers Condemn the Good Citizenship Movement.

The Presbyterian ministers, at their meeting to-day, discussed the "Good Citizenship" movement of the Christian Endeavor Society. Rev. Dr. Palmer read the bulletin issued by the Good Citizenship Committee of the Endeavor Union. He was opposed to the Y. M. C. A., as such, taking action in politics. Others favored the movement, and some wanted to add an expression of opinion. Rev. Dr. Cannon of Grand Avenue Church moved that "We, the Presbyterian ministers for our Endeavor societies to appal good citizenship committees, as suggested in the bulletin issued by the Endeavor Union." The matter was laid over for two weeks.

BY CARD ONLY.

Admission to the Democratic Conference To-Morrow Night.

Admission to the Democratic conference at Urig's Cave, to-morrow night, will be by card and personal invitation only. An effort will be made to exclude all outside of the State and City Committee members, the precinct committee and a few confidential admirers of the party. Candidates are not invited. The Democratic Central Committee of war has closed they may address an open meeting if they are disposed. Ex-Governor James G. Stimson has been asked to make address and they will undoubtedly be privileged to take part in the conference.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY ORGANIZED last Saturday night after the adjournment of the Western Convention of the People's Party. Andersson, chairman, and Sheridan Webster Secretary. The committee will meet to-night in room 20 of the Virginia Hotel, 11th and Locust. Any vacancies that now exist on the ticket, or that may occur hereafter.

Well-informed Republican politicians were saying to-day that the attempt to upset William Page as Senator from Indiana would be unsuccessful. A special committee of the City Committee is to meet to-night to pass on the question.

CAR FACTORIES.

An English Syndicate to Purchase Those in St. Louis.

An English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of all the street car manufacturing concerns of St. Louis, and have already secured option on some of them. The deal will result in the investment of some millions of dollars of English gold in St. Louis and will unite the car manufacturing concerns of the city under one management. Beyond the fact that the deal is being negotiated and that a number of options have been secured, nothing can be learned as the parties negotiating the purchase are anxious to keep the matter quiet until the deal is closed and the property sold.

The English manufacturing industries of St. Louis, while not so extensive as the brewing interests, which were purchased by an English syndicate, are nevertheless very large and important interests; much more so indeed than most St. Louisans are inclined to believe. Car manufacturers of St. Louis are scattered all over the world. They will be found in every South American and Mexican city, and in every port of call along the Pacific Ocean. The cars of most of the southern cities of the United States bear the name of some St. Louis manufacturer.

EVANGELISTS ARRESTED.

A Band Taken Into Custody While Holding Religious Services.

Francis A. Smith, Carrie Sherwood and Ida Sippell appeared in the First District Police Court to-day with Bibles and hymn books in their hands and were secured in Hotchkiss, who played half-back on the Dartmouth team last, and who has been secured as coach. Vail of the University of Pennsylvania, Vail is one of the leading quarter-backs of the West, and with his aid has won the cup in the last two years. Heflin, the noted guard of Yale, will spend some time here this season giving special instructions to the line.

Patterson of Philadelphia This Country's Leading Cricketer.

WILL CAPTAIN HIS TEAM AGAINST LORD HAWKES' ELEVEN.

No Less Than Fourteen Centuries Contributed to His Bat to American Records—Performances of Lord Hawes and His Men—Sketch of the Browns' Right-Fielder—Western League Players—General Sport.

The arrival of Lord Hawes and his team of English cricketers has served to attract attention to the grand old English game and its contests with leading American elevens will be watched with interest. While base ball is the national sport, America has some creditable representatives at the wicket.

The most famous American cricketer is Geo. S. Patterson of Philadelphia. His fame as a batsman is great, and his peer in this specialty does not live in America, it is said. Since 1877 he has made no less than fourteen centuries. In June of that year he secured 144 and in May gathered in 188 in a match against Canadian cricketers—drawn contest over made in an international contest with crack Canadian teams. Mr. Patterson comes naturally by his remarkable talents as his father, C. Stuart Patterson, was a well-known cricketer not many years and had much to do with arranging the first international matches between English and American elevens. He is Captain of the Philadelphia eleven, which is made up of strong material.

The English team has many fine players on it. Lord Hawes is captain of the Yorkshire eleven, the champion county of England in 1886, and he is now tied with Surrey for the lead in 1887. He is an aggressive, hard-hitting batsman, who scores rapidly from all kinds of bowling. Against the Philadelphia elevens three years ago he made 76 runs out of 100 scored.

G. H. Lloyd, one of the principal workmen in England, and only four weeks ago secured five wickets for eighteen runs against Surrey's team. Lloyd is a strong batsman, and has been a fine player in the past.

C. F. De Trafford is one of the youngest county captains in England, being at present 21 years of age. He is the son of the late Humphrey De Trafford and brother of the present baronet of the same name. He is a hard-hitting batsman of great nerve.

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JOHN BULL & CO."

I O'Reilly Writes About the English Provinces.

A WITTY FRENCHMAN ON CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN TYPES.

Canada, John Bull is a Pur-Clad Seal; in Australia, Lamb, Lean Kangaroos, Men, Women and Mammals—Clever and Good Natured Descriptions.

Special Correspondence Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—"John Bull & Co." is well worth reading, if only for the high spirits of the author. Now through its pages, Charles L. Webster & Co., the firm in which the famous satirical humorist, Mark Twain, is the principal partner, are the publishers of the much-mentioned book.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

THE TEXAS TRAGEDY.

Journal of Editors Goodman and Armstrong at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 17.—The funerals of S. Y. Armstrong and J. L. Goodman, the editors of the Galveston *Advertiser*, were held yesterday at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. Goodman was buried at 4 o'clock, and Armstrong at 5:30. Both gentlemen stood upright in their coffins, which were closed, and took care that they both serve him. His ambition is to acquire for the mother-land a newspaper which will be the equal of the *Times* of London.

John Bull gives him a free hand; this will be realized, and Mr. Rhodes' colony will be increased.

Opposition will increase. Mr. Rhodes' newspaper will be the standard of the South, and takes care that they both serve him. His ambition is to acquire for the mother-land a newspaper which will be the equal of the *Times* of London.

Whatever happens you will certainly hear of Mr. Rhodes, and perhaps if nothing happens he will hear from him.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

MAKING A NIAGARA.

WHO IS TO BLAME? NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Nature Duplicating Her American Work in India.

A TITANIC UPRISING IN THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

It Makes a Monster Dam, Behind Which a Big Lake Is Rapidly Rising—Its Overflow Will Cause a Devastative Deluge—English Engineers at Work to Prevent It.

Special Correspondence Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGON, D. C., Sept. 15.—On the 20th of September last at about one o'clock in the morning the people in the little village of Gohna, India, heard what they believed to be the crack of doom. Some wild swine hunters who had come up from Hardwar and had not gone to sleep supposed it to be an earthquake, and set up an alarm, but there was no need, for every man, woman and child in Gohna had heard what seemed a supernatural sound as if the globe had been rent in twain.

The village of Gohna is one of those collections of huts that one sees at long intervals at the foot of the Himalayas. There are not all told over 400 people there, and they are a strange, rude, half-pastoral and half-war-like tribe, intensely superstitious and wholly unaffected by the British laws and customs in Southern India. They live in the shadow of the mountains whose altitude and massive grandeur make even our Rockies seem dwarfs. The sides of the valley in whose bosom Gohna repose rises 4,000 feet, and behind them tower the snow-clad peaks of the great range 15,000 and 20,000 feet high, forming that stupendous barrier across the northern bank of the Hindooootan Empire, which even England has only penetrated by means of the few and widely separated gorges which serve as rugged passes.

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